SENATORIAL TALK

IN NEW YORK AND ELSEWHERE.

pisturbing Resolutions Tabled in the New York Senate Caucus-Senators Miller and Fair Duly Elected - Oliver's Chances -Judge Thurman Nominated.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 12.-At a meeting of the senthe cancus committee this morning it was resolved that General Sharpe, chairman of the assembly caucus committee, be notified that the senate committee has always been ready to act concurrently with the assembly committee; that it has never refused or delayed such action, and that immeditees the senate will meet the assembly caucus ary Hall of the Capitol. committee for the purpose of calling a joint caucus to nominate a Republican candidate for United States Fenator at the earliest possible The resolution is signed by Dennis McCarthy, W. W. Rockwell and George H. Forster. stated that the Republican senators were requested | antly impressed. to remain in the chamber after adjournment. The Republican senators subsequently went into secret

Mr. McMadden offered the following: "Resideed, That the senate caucus committee notify the assembly committee that they will meet at any time when convenient for the purpose of designating a time for holding a caucus to nominate a United States Senator."

Mr. Forster moved to amend that the Republican senstors approved the action of their sub-commitmittee in sending a letter this morning agreeing to most with the assemblymen only when a call for the caticus is signed by the senate committee and the names of the assembly committees are announced. A long debate followed, continuing nearly three hours, when a motion was made to table the whole matter, and it was carried-ayes, 15; noes, 5. The

case is then adjourned. There is no change in the senatorial situation. Each candidate claims a sufficient following to entitle him to the position. The action of Speaker Slurpe in issuing a call for a joint caucus, to be signed by members and senators, is severely denonneed by those who claim that it was overriding the duties and privileges of the joint caucus committee. On the other hand, it is claimed that there was a hitch between the committees of the two houses, which could not be broken in any other way besides, it is said that the candidates and their friends want to know their fate as soon as

There is a rumor that the Democrats will vote for Depew, and it is claimed that if they do he will be elected. Another report is to the effect that both Crowley and Morton will withdraw in favor of Platt, but the friends of both of these gentlemen insist that they are in the fight until the first ballot in the cancus is taken.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 13, 12.30 a. m.-It is thought here this morning that Mr. Platt is sure to receive the nomination for United States Senator at the caucus to be held this (Thursday) evening.

Visitors to Mentor.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, Jan. 12 .- James B. Devereux, day. They intend to go to Mentor in a body and wait upon General Garfield.

Being asked for what purpose they had traveled so far to see him, they declined to say anything in advance of the conference except that they wished to represent to him the condition of the Southern people at the South as they know it. In reply to a question as to why they took such pains at this particular time and in this manner, they ask to be excused from answering at present, but disclaimed any intention of presenting the claims of Senator Bruce, J. M. Langston, or any other man for a Cabinet position, or for an office of any kind or degree.

Maine's New Governor. AUGUSTA, ME., Jan. 12.—The president of the senate and speaker of the house have received

the following: Bangon, Mg., Jan. 12 Your telegram just received, and in reply I have to say that I shall be pleased to attend the session of the Leef-Sature at alexen o'clock to-morrow HARRIS M. PLAISTED. (Signed)

the ten a. m. train. The inauguration will take place at eleven o'clock. The message, which is guite long, is written and ready for delivery.

The Tennessee Legislature Organized. the Legislature met in joint convention in the whole section of the country." house to-day and counted the vote for Governor, which stood as follows: Hawkins (Republican). 103,961; Wright (State-Credit Democrat), 78,783; Wilson (Low-Tax Democrat), 57,183; Edwards

field, 107,677; Weaver, 5,910; Dow, 43, The Chances in Fayor of Oliver. Harrisbung, Pa., Jan. 12.-The Republican United States senatorial caucus is officially an-Lounced for to-morrow evening at eight o'clock. There are over a score of candidates in the field,

but the situation to-night seems to have again narrowed down to Grow and Oliver, with chances desidedly in favor of the latter.

Senators Declared Duly Elected. San Francisco, Jan. 12.-The senate and assembly met in joint convention to-day, and General

John F. Miller was declared duly elected United States Senator. Carson Ciry, Nev., Jan. 12.-The senate and asto day United States Senator.

The West Viginia Legislature. WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 12.-The State Legislature met at noon to-day and organized in both branches. The senate chose Dr. Summers, of

Kanawha County, for president, and the house E. Wills Wilson, of the same county, for speaker. DOVER, DEL., Jan. 12.—The Democratic members

in caucus to-night decided unanimously to re-elect Hon, T. F. Bayard to the United States Senator Thurman Nominated.

Conumbus, Onto, Jan. 12.-The Democratic cancus to night nominated Hon. Allan G. Thurman as tandidate for Senator.

Senator Jones Nominated. TALLAHASSEF, FLA., Jan. 12.-The Democratic cauthis to-day nominated C. W. Jones for United States Senator.

The Texas Legislature.

Galveston, Tex., Jan. 12.-The Texas Legislainternet and organized at Austin yesterday.

WEDNESDAY RECEPTIONS

And Other Society Movements-Personal Gossip and Mention.

Ladie- made good use of the bright weather yes tentay in attending the Cabinet families' and other Wednesday receptions.

Of these, while all were large, that of Mrs. Sherman was particularly thronged, owing in part, Perhaps, to the fact of the Secretary's unanimous nomination in caucus Tuesday evening for the Senate. Many ladies desired to congratulate her appointed gauger for the first district of Ohio. on this event. Mrs. Sherman was sparkling and animated, and Mrs. Miles, wife of the general, Who received with her, aided much in the enjoyment of the reception. Among the callthere was Mrs. Hawley, wife of 1870. the Senator-expectant from Connecticut. She, too, received abundant congratulations on Tuesday evening's caucus decision for her husland. We all know what Mrs. Sherman is as Schutor's wife-just what she has been as Secretary's wise, charming, gracious; and Mrs. Hawley, in this enlarged and more permanent sphere, will carry out the the high ideal of womanhood Which is so peculiarly hers that to know her is to emplicone's own standard. Another lady whose, fature is affected by last night's decision is Mrs. Harrison, wife of General Harrison, of Indiana, who will be a valuable addition to society at Washingion. She is a fine conversationalist, and every

way a popular lady. At the residence of the Secretary of State Mrs. Evaris was assisted by two of her daughters and

of the ex-Secretary of the Treasury. Miss Agatha Schurz was assisted in receiving her many calls by Miss Cutts. Miss Marion Schurz presided at the collation in the handsome drawing-room, daintily serving chocolate to her visitors. his not fully recovered. She is a lady of unusual committee to-day.

was charming. A beautiful little grandson and ARMY AND FINANCES shortly before Christmas, has returned to the city and resumed his official duties. The principal obgranddaughter were demurely seated each side of

the parlor fire. Mrs. Maynard, who is also quite an invalid, but a BEFORE CONGRESS YESTERDAY. most agreeable lady, was assisted by Mrs. Claffin and by Mrs. Higginson, of this city, whose husband is a nephew of Thomas Wentworth Higginson. This was a much-enjoyed reception. Mrs. Morrill, Miss Swan, Mrs. Edmunds, Mrs. Sheliabarger, and many others were observed among the callers.

Mrs. Thompson, wife of the ex-Secretary, still retains her Wednesdays at home, and received numerous calls.

Mrs. Horace Davis had a large and pleasant reception. Miss Dodge (Gail Hamilton), Mrs. Monroe, Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Richardson, and Mrs. Elkins were a few among the many there met. An object of final vote on the bill will probably be reached tomuch interest in her parlor was a handsomelyfinished desk, newly obtained, that was formerly glely on announcement of the assembly commit- in the old Hall of Representatives, now the Statu-

During the past week the Hon. John A. Blake, M. P., of Dublin, and Mrs. Blake, have been at the Arlington, leaving on the 10th instant. They accompanied Mrs. Platt, wife of the Senator, and Mrs. Bailey, wife of the Albany member, to Mrs. Before the senate adjourned President Haskins | Hayes' Saturday reception, and were most pleas-

Mr. William Allen Butler, of New York, is here attending to practice before the Supreme Court. Mrs. Butler is with him at Willard's, and Miss Butler, their daughter, is a guest of Representative and Mrs. Chittenden. Mrs. Chittenden accompanied the young lady to the President's Tuesday evening reception. In spite of the storm, this reception attracted a goodly number of noteworthy people. Chief Justice Waite, Speaker Randall, Secretaries Schurz, Ramsey, and Evarts, Senators Saunders, Williams, and Angus Cameron, with ladies, the Turkish and Japanese Ministers, and Mrs. Goshida,

send, McCook, ex-Secretary Harlan, Mrs. and Miss Snead, and others, made a pleasant company. Mr. Lewis Johnson Davis, of Lewis Johnson & Co's, banking-house, and Mrs. Davis, entertained friends on Tuesday, from four to seven, at the first of two kettle-drums, the second to be given January 18. The heavy snow-storm interfered somewhat with the number of the guests, but not with the enjoyment of those who came. It was a pleasant

Representatives Powell, McKinley and wife, Town-

and brilliant party. The president and executive committee of the United States Agricultural Society dined with one of their number, Major Poore, at the Ebbitt House

Mrs. Wilson Shannon, daughter of the late Governor Shannon, who was not only Governor of Ohlo, but afterward, under Pre ident Pierce, terrilatter State, the morning of the 5th inst. She is said to have been the youngest Governor's wife of Ohio, and with one exception her husband was the youngest Governor. Her funeral services were attended by many prominent citizens of Kansas. Mrs. Sue R. Keeler, a daughter of Governor and Mrs. Shannon, is in the Government service here, and is an estimable and accomplished lady. She spent the months of October and November with her mother at Lawrence. In her bereavement she will have the sympathy of a large circle of friends. Mrs. Senator Ingalls is at the Hamilton House, and will receive Thursdays during the winter.

Hon. William E. Earle, of this city, and Miss Mary of Georgia; Samuel Lee, D. A. Straker, and Robert | Orr Prevost, of South Carolina, were married on B. Elliott, George W. Price, ir., and George L. Mab. Wednesday in Philadelphia at the residence of North Carolina all colored men, arrived her brother-in-law, W. C. Patterson, Mr. Earle here this evening. In an interview they said they | was a prominent member of the South Carolina were the forerunners of representative colored men | bar, and has recently removed to this city. Mrs. of the South, who are expected to meet here to- | Earle is the youngest daughter of the late Govmorrow, and confer afterward-probably on Fri- ernor James L. Orr, who was Speaker of the Thirtysixth Congress, and died while Minister to Russia. She went abroad with her father, and was educated in Germany.

> A Missionary from Menter, A REPUBLICAN emissary accidentally ran against

he Hon. James B. Belford, of Colorado, last night, and proceeded to apply the suction pump. "Judge," said our young man, "you have just cturned from Mentor."

"Yes, and I had a delightfully pleasant interview with the President-elect. I spent an entire day with him, and presented the claims of the Pacific States for a Cabinet place."

"Did the General promise to appoint a man from the land of silver and gold?" asked our eminent financial agent. "No," said Judge Belford, "he did not give me

any intimation as to the personnel of his contract, but I know General Garfield is a fair man and will do what, in his judgment, he thinks best. I left be to advance the interests of his party, which, in The Governor-elect is expected to-morrow on my judgment, means the advancement of the interests of the whole country."

When asked if, in the event that General Garfield concluded to appoint a man from the far West to his Cabinet, it would be one from Colorado, he said: "I did not go to Mentor in the interest of NASHVILLE, TENN., Jan. 12.-Both branches of | Colorado alone, but to present the claims of that

The Agricultural Department.

The House Committee on Agriculture discussed the agricultural appropriation bill yesterday and (Greenbacker), 3,459; total vote cast, 243,389. The agreed to ask the House to be allowed to sit on presidential vote stands; Hancock, 128,191; Gar- Friday during hours for the purpose of perfecting the bill. The disposition of the committee, unfortunately, thus far has been to very materially cut down the items recommended by the Department. The committee unanimously agreed to ask the House to suspend the rules and take from the calendar and put upon its passage the bill to make the Agricultural Department an independent department and its head a Cabinet officer.

Wants to Fly Uncle Sam's Flag. The Vice-President laid before the Senate ves terday resolutions passed by the Produce Ex-

change and Maritime Association of New York. praying for the passage of the bill to give an American register to the steamer Dessong. This is the ship which brought to this country the obelisk known as Cleopatra's needle, and as the resolurembly in joint convention elected James G. Fair | tions recite, has become historical on that account, and ought to be entitled to sail under American Statesmen as Planters.

Senator Kellogg and his brother-in-law, Major C W. Wills, who have one of the best plantations and sugar houses in Louislana, finished grinding on the 8th instant. They have made considerably over one million pounds of sugar and five hundred barrels of molasses this year. These so-called carpot-baggers, like Kellogg, Warmoth, and others, seem to be quite a factor in the agricultural inter-

The Sanitary Solous.

The International Sanitary Conference met at the Department of State at one p. m. yesterday, and, without reaching any conclusions or transacting any business of public interest, adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman. About thirty del-

egates were in attendance. CAPITAL JOTTINGS. Mr. Whitelaw Reid, of New York, was in the

city vesterday, and had a conference with Secre-Representatives Voorhis, Sanford, Deering, Bailey, Bayne, Anderson, Robinson, and Williams alled on the President yesterday. Major A. D. Banks, the stationery clerk of the United States Senate, who has been ill for months,

growing worse, and doubts of his recovery are entertained by his friends. Secretary Sherman said yesterday in regard to his unanimous nomination for United States Senator by the Republicans of the Ohio Legislature

that he felt greatly honored by the action of the Cyrus H. Murdock and G. M. Davidson have een appointed storekeepers and gaugers for the eighth district of Georgia and seventh district of Kentucky, respectively, and J. P. Lowe has been The Census Bureau will to-day publish the offi-Maryland, including Kent County. The figures show a total population of 934,659, or an increase of

The sub-committee of the House Milltary Committee having in charge the resolution placing General Grant on the retired list will submit a report to the full committee to-day. Messrs, Bragg and Sparks will submit an adverse report, and Gen eral McCook a favorable one. Hon, Stewart L. Woodford, whose term of office

about 150,000 in round numbers over the census of

as United States district attorney for the southern circuit, Second District, State of New York, expired sterday, has been reappointed by Justice Hunt. under the provision contained in section 793 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. A breeze is brewing between Mr. Belford, of Col-

orado, and Speaker Randall. A very spicy corre-spondence has recently taken place between these gentlemen, touching the power and duty of the speaker and the rights of members. This corre-pondence should be permitted to see daylight

A communication was presented in the Senate vesterday from the Secretary of the Interior, in Miss Mills, of San Francisco, who is visiting Mrs.
Hayes. Miss Mills afterward dined at the Ebbitt
House, as the guest of Miss McCulloch, daughter
of the gx-Segretary of the Treasury

dians. The committee representing the letter-carriers of the second class has had a bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Davis, of Illinois, making the rate of compensation the same to all carriers Mrs. Ramsey was seated while receiving her dends, owing to receiving her office Committee has approved the measure, and friends, owing to recent illness from which she the carriers will have a hearing before the Senate

The Appropriation Bill Considered in the Senate-Ben. Holladay's Bill-Advertising in the District - The Funding Bill Discussion in the House.

were not of thrilling interest. The House devoted the entire session in Committee of the Whole to debate on the funding bill. A

THE SENATE. Mr. HOAR called attention to the fact that at the last session a motion to reconsider the indefinite postponement of the Geneva award bill had been aid on the table by a very small majority; that it was understood that many Senators then opposed to the bill were prepared to support one providing relief to a limited extent, and that a bill to this effect had been introduced at the present session by Mr. EDMUNDS. He now wished to ask that Sen-ator, who was a member of the Judiciary Committee, to which the bill was referred, whether that bill of his would be likely to be reported for action

at the present session.

Mr. EDMUNDS replied that he had no authority to speak for the Judiciary Committee, and as the chairman was not present he could not say at what time the subject would be reported upon; but his individual belief was that the committee would endeavor with diligence to bring the matter before the Senate.

Mr. VANCE introduced a bill to authorize the

Washington and Chesapeake Railroad Company to extend a milroad into the District of Columbia. Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, submitted a resolution requesting the Committee on Finance to inquire whether the interest of the public service would not be promoted by such a modification of the organization of the Treasury Department as would secure a division of duties and responsibilities. ity, whereby the collection, receipt, and safe-keep ing of all Government revenues, and the accounts therefor, should be in hands entirely different from those charged with the disbursements of the Government and the accounts therefor; also with a view to the transfer from the Treasury Department to the War and Navy Departments of the Steamboat Inspection Service, the Life-Saving Service, Light House Board, the Coastand Geodetic Surveys, and the Marine Hospital Service; and with a view to putting under the charge of the Department of State matters connected with the mestic and foreign commerce of the United tes. The committee is to report by bill or States.

otherwise The resolution was tabled and ordered to be printed. On motion of Mr. MAXEY, the House bill for the torial Governor of Kausas, died at Lawrence, in the | relief of James D. Grant, of Texas, was considered

> On motion of Mr. LOGAN, his joint resolution extending the franking privilege to all official business sent through the mails by members of Congress was taken up, and gave rise to a discussion which occupied the remainder of the morning Pending debate, the morning hour expired and the bill went over without action, when, by an agreement suggested by Mr. CONKLING, the Holladay claim bill was considered as being laid aside

> informally, in order not to lose its place as unfinished business. On motion of Mr. WITHERS, the army appropriation bill was taken up, and the amendments of the Senate committee considered in Committee of

The clause appropriating \$125,000 to pay land-grant railroads fifty per cent. of what the Quartermaster's Department finds justly due them for transportation, to which the Senate committee had added a provision "that such payment shall be accepted as in full of all demands for said ser-" was discussed at length. The diverse interpretations to which the phrase ology of the clause was shown to be liable, as effect

ing the rights of the Government and the railroads in view of the controversy between them, gate rise to a discussion, which was participated in by BLAIR, BURNSIDE, WITHERS, ALLISON, CONK-LING, HOAR, BECK, and EDMENDS. At this point Mr. WHYTE, on leave, submitted a report from the conference committee on House oill 2658, to regulate the award of and compensa-

tion for public advertising in the District of Co-Mr. EDMUNDS asked that action on the report be deferred. He did not like the feature of the re-port dividing the advertising between party newspapers. He preferred that the work be given to the paper having the wider circulation, regardles of the opinions it expressed on public affairs. The report was accordingly laid over. Without action on the pending amendment to

the army bill, the Senate (at 4:25) adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr RHCKNED, was dispensed with-123 to 24. Mr. FERNANDO WOOD moved that when the House next went into Committee of the Whole on him thoroughly convinced that his sole aim would | the funding bill the debate on the pending amendment should be limited to thirty minutes. Agreed to-149 to 4, Messis. Coffeoth, Stevenson, Hum-PHREYS, and WEAVER.

The House then, at 12:35, went into Committee of

the Whole (Mr. Covert in the chair) on the fund-Mr. RANDALL advocated with confirmed judgment a three per cent, bond. If the House ac-cepted that rate, he would like to amend the bill so as to give the option to the Government at any time after one or two years. He had received a communication from Mr. Elliott, of the Treasury Department, which established the fact that even with an open market a three per cent, could be negotiated. The amount of indebtedness falling due in 1881 was about \$669,000,000. He would compel the national banks to take the three per cent

s security for their circulation. The time limited for debate here expired, and Mr. FRYE asked that he be allowed to reply to Mr. Randall.

The confusion in the hall was so great that it was with difficulty that the chairman could ob

tain order, and the gavel was broken under his

vigorous raps before he succeeded. The committee, on motion of Mr. RANDALL, rose, and the time for debate having been extended one hour, immediately reconvened. man should contend that it was possible to float a loan of such a great magnitude as was now pro-posed at three per cent. There was but one way that the debt could be refunded on three cents, and that was to take the tax off national

banks, and he did not believe that the temper of the House would agree to that.

Mr. McLANE warned the Democratic side of the House that it would make a mistake if it absolutely limited the Secretary of the Treasury to a three percent, bond. If he failed in that negotiation the country would stand liable for the interest on the five and six percent, bonds, and there would be in the Treasury a surplus of \$50,000,000 above the sinking fund, which would go in wasteful ex-

Mr. FORT. The Democratic party never borrowed dollar at less than ten per cent.

Mr. RANDALL. When the Democratic party came into power here it was stated that we mean to repudiate the public debt. Thank God there is not a syllable of truth in that allegation. [Applause

n Democratic side.]
Mr. FORT. You always had to pay ten per cent. Mr. RANDALL. When we entered here we found money at seven-thirty on the ground, that only one meant to pay the public debt-that side-but we have demonstrated the fact that we mean to pay the public debt as honestly as it does; and what is the consequence? We can borrow money at three per cent, on the credit of the Nation in tead of on the credit of an alleged party purpose. Mr. REED. When the fight is over, then the Democratic party comes around.

Mr. RANDALL. The gentleman never found me

REED. After the fight the Democrats come in and brag about what they have done. [Laughquestion recurred on Mr. FERNANDO Wood's amend-ment, fixing the rate at three per cent, on the bonds

and notes authorized to be issued Mr. NEWBERRY called for a division of the question, and the vote was first taken on fixing the ate on the bonds at three per cent. It was agreed to-132 to 92. The second branch of the amendment, fixing the

rate at three per cent. on the notes, was agreed to Mr. SAMFORD offered an amendment providing that before any of the bonds or notes authorized by this act are issued it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to pay on the bonds ac-cruing during the year 1881 all the silver dollars of 412½ grains and all the gold over and over \$50,000. 000 now held in the Treasury for redemption pur-

Mr. Sampond's amendment was adopted—yeas, S3; nays, 25; the Republicans refusing to vote, designing to so load down the bill that a substitute fered by them would be adopted Mr. McMILLIN offered an amendment making he bonds herein authorized subject to taxation.

At first the Representatives showed a disposition to refrain from voting, and some few even voted in favor of the amendment in order to attach it to the bill; but finally they in a body voted against it, and it was rejected—57 to 39.

Mr. RANDALL offered an amendment making

he substantial part of the section read as follows: The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby guthorzed to issue bonds in the amount of not exceeding 50,000,000, which shall bear interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after — years. The bonds shall be." &c.

He stated that his intention was to make the

bond loan exclusively. He would at the proper time move to fill up the blank in the amendment by the insertion of the word "two," so as to make the bonds redeemable in two years. He would also offer an amendment providing that the inter-est on the six per cent. bonds shall cease at the ex-piration of thirty days after notice that the same had been designated for redemption.

Mr. CALKINS wished to amend Mr. RANDALL'S amendment by fixing the rate of interest at three and one-half per cent., but the Chair ruled that it was not in order.
Mr. FERNANDO WOOD then moved that the

committee rise, in order to enable members to care-fully examine Mr. RANDALL'S amendment, which motion was agreed to; and the House immediately (at four o'clock)adjourned. A Saccharine Subject.

Judge French, Assistant Secretary of the Treas-

ury, who, in company with other Government offi-

cials, left here for a tour of the Southern States

and resumed his official duties. The principal object of the visit was to investigate the methods employed in the manufacture of sugar. From his personal observations in several manufactories, Judge French says he is convinced that sugar cannot be colored in the course of its manufacture, and that consequently the discoloration is effected thereafter. There are several important cases now pending involving attempts to defraud the Government of the revenue on high grades of sugar by discoloring it and classing it as low grade. It is considered that the recent investigation will prove In the Senate session of yesterday the proceedings of great advantage in the trial of these cases.

FITZSIMMONS' FAULTS.

Special Agent Charges the Georgia Marshal with Gross Irregularities. The special agent of the Department of Justice recently sent to the State of Georgia to investigate certain alleged irregularities in the accounts of United States Marshal Fitzsimmons, of that State,

has submitted his report to the Department. The report covers some fifty pages of manuscript, and is thorough and exhaustive. It shows the grossest irregularities in the marshal's office, and a complete want of co-operation with the Internal Revenue officers in the suppression of illicit distillation; in the failure to execute warrants; misappropriation of Government funds; improper deductions from the amounts due his deputies; balances found to be still due his deputies, sworn to by him as having been paid; discounting the accounts of his subordinates, and a deficit in his cash account of about \$5,500, which he fails to ac-

count for. The records of the office of the Southern district of the State late in charge of chief deputy Anderson are represented as having been kept in a thoroughly correct and business-like manner, and the late deputy Anderson is exonerated from any of the irregularities in the marshal's office.

The report of the special agent has been critically examined by the members of the Georgia delegation in Congress, all of whom have declined to take any steps in behalf of Mr. Fitzsimmons with the exception of Representative Stephens, who alone seems disposed to stand by the marshal in the face of the damaging facts demonstrated by the investigation. A strong effort has been made to induce Senators

Hill and Brown to interfere with the President, but they have both declined to interfere in any way unless Marshal Fitzsimmons shall exquerate himself from the grave charges set forth in the re- | to Honolulu 6,980 miles, from Liverpool to San Sherman and Johnston.

General Sherman and General Joe Johnston held an interview on the floor of the House yesterday, which, judging from the smiles that wreathed the grizzled countenances of both veterans, was of a somewhat more pleasant character than they were wont to hold when Mr. Sherman was paying his respects to Mr. Johnston in front of Atlanta.

Debate in the House of Commons. London, Jan. 12-3:30 P. M .- In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, asked the members whose bills are on the orders of the day not to insist on their rights, as the the address in reply to the Queen's speech. The Irish members began obstructive objections, and the wrangle continued. It lasted three hours. vote of 230 to 33. On the resumption of debate on the address Mr. Shaw Le Fevre, secretary to the admiralty, said he believed that the mere passage of eoereion bills would probably be sufficient to terminate the state of terror in Ireland, and that its exceptional powers. The present state of Ireland he said, was largely due to conservative neglect of Irish questions, and he trusted that Parliament would now be prepared to deal with the land laws in a general spirit, so as to secure a permanen settlement, and he trusted that the question would be dealt with in accordance with Irish rather than English ideas. The debate was then adjourned

Grant Reviews a Regiment.

until to-morrow,

New York, Jan. 12-General Grant having ac cepted an invitation to review the Fifteenth Regiment of Brooklyn to-night, he was escorted to Brooklyn in the afternoon by General Christiansen. He was driven to the residence of Colonel David E. Austin, of Sôl Sackett street where were present Vice-Protes Arthur, state treasurer Nathan D. Wendell, Major-General James Jourdan, General Alfred C. Barnes, and other guests. At the close of the dinner General Grant's health was drank, and he simply returned thanks, Accompanied by the guests General Grant then repaired to the Thirteenth Regiment's armory and listened to a concert by Dodsworth's band. He then reviewed the regiment. Afterward the command went through various military evolutions in excellent

manner. The armory was very tastefully fitted up.

A Satisfactory Interview. LONDON, Jan. 12.-The deputation of members of Parliament waited on Mr. Gladstone to-day on the Irish land question and presented a memorial recommending, as essential in order to secure unity and enthusiasm among the Liberals in Parliament and contentment in Ireland, that the laud bill shall include a comprehensive scheme of peasant proprietary, accompanied by the three F's; also recommending the consideration of the subject of the reclamation of waste lands. The deputation discussed the subject in a conversational manner for fully two hours. Mr. Gladstone said he was glad to have an opportunity of hearing their views, and that he hoped he would not introduce any bill which would be ineffectual. The Standard this evening says: "We understand

that the deputation deemed the result of their interview as satisfactory.

The Persecution of the Jews. BERLIN, Jan. 12.-At a meeting of the Berlin Wahlmanner to-day, which was called for the purpose of condemning the anti-Jewish movement, 2,500 persons were present. A resolution was adopted declaring that the meeting desired to express regret and indignation that Berlin had been the scene of meetings and violent excesses which tends, by exciting the most disgraceful passions, to inspire members of the different creeds with hatred and contempt toward one another and were calculated to tarnish the reputation of the city and the honor of the German nation. The Wahlmænner protested in their own name and in the name of the citizens against interference with

the legal equality of religious professions. Her Virchow moved the resolution.

Panama, Jan 4.- The Chilian divisions are now on Peruvian soil and advancing on the capital Lima. The first and second divisions landed at Pisco and marched northward, after having ravaged the country around Pisco, and the various valleys through which they Nicaragua to the Provincial Interoceanic Canal So passed have been forced to contribute their quota to the maintenance of the invading Panama rival. They avoid all interference by force. The third division was landed at Curaxaco. a point not more than twenty-five miles from Lima and immediately advanced on a place called Lurin, which they took at the point of the bayonet, dislodging from a good position a Peruvian division estimated at 9,000 men.

Twenty Thousand to Howard University Boston, Jan. 12.-It has been understood that there would be no more distributions from the Stone estate for a while, but the following additional gifts were made by Mrs. Stone about the beginning of January: Hampton Institute, Fort Monroc. Va., \$20,000; Olivet College, Mich., \$20,000; roc, Va., \$29,000; Olivet Cotlege, Mich., \$29,000; Ripon College, Ripon, Wis., \$29,000; Illinois College, Jacksonville, Ill., \$29,000; Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio, \$10,000; Beloit College, Beloit, Wis., \$20,000; Robert College, Constantinople, \$29,000; Howard University, Washington, D. C., \$25,000; Berea College, Berea, Ky., \$10,000; New West Education Commission, \$12,500; Evangelical Work in

France, \$15,000. A Celluloid Explosion.

NEWBURYPORT, MASS., Jan. 12 .- An explosion of celluloid occurred in a factory here this evening and killed Charles B. Schofield, thirty years of age, mmarried, of Paterson, N. J., fatally burned Charles Hayes, married, and terribly, perhaps fatally, burned Walter Vandusen, unmarried, of Newark, N. J. The fire department was unable to subdue the flames, and the building was totally lestroyed. It was insured in fifteen companies by Carter & Son. The works were removed from New

Jersey, where an explosion had previously occurred. Telegraphic Consolidation. New York, Jan. 12 .- A reporter of the Times called on Mr. Vanderbilt yesterday relative to the rumor that the Western Union and American Union Telegraph Companies were to be consolidated. Mr. Vanderbilt said: "The negotiations are in progress, and will probably be completed On being asked whether the stock basis of consolidation was as reported—Western Union at par, American Union at 90, and Atlantic and Pacific at 45, Mr. Vanderbilt said he "could not say anything as to the basis, because the negotia-

ions had not been concluded." Ninety Years Old.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—General Robert Patterson to-day entered upon his ninetieth year, and in commemoration of the occasion George W. Childs gave him a complimentary dinner this evening at his residence, West Walnut street. A number of prominent gentlemen were present, including

members of the Farmers' Club Death of Colonel Ingersoll's Sister. CLEVELAND, OHIO, Jan. 12 .- A special to the Leader from Erie announces the sudden death there this evening of Mrs. Dr. Carter, sister of Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, of apoplexy. GENERAL GRANT

THE NICARAGUAN ROUTE.

He Tells of the Great Advantages of This Route from Ocean to Ocean, and Proclaims Boldly for the Rigid Enforcement

of the Monroe Boctrine.

New York, Jan. 12.-General Grant's article on the Nicaraguan Canal project, which is to appear in full in the North American Review for February, opens with a brief history of the interest taken by the governments, engineers, and capitalists in this country and Europe in the construction of a canal across the Isthmus. For more than fifty years, it says, there had been a settled conviction that the interest of the American people in the commerce of the world required a water communication from sea to sea across the Isthmus of Darien. The breaking out of the civil war diverted attention for a time from this project. By the wonderful development since the war the value and necessity of an interoceanic canal on this continent has again been brought into prominence. The States of North and South America lying along the Pacific furnish in large abundance commodities that find markets in almost every country of Europe. Of guano and nitrate the trade is immense. From the ports of Chili nearly 400,000 tons of freight are shipped eastward annually. More than a million tons of grain are shipped each year from the Pacific States and Territories. There is no doubt that more than 4,000,000 tons of merchandise find their way from these regions to the East and require water communication in order that they may be shipped economically and profitably. The great wheat crops of California and Oregon, for instance, find their way to Liverpool around Cape Horn at the freight rate of fifty cents per bushel, a rate which would not carry it by rail half way to Boston or New York or Philadelphia, and thence to its European destination. Australia alone would furnish 1,000,000 tons of freight to the canal. Leaving out of consideration the danger and de-

lays of rounding Cape Horn, we should not forget that by the canal now proposed the distance from New York to Hong Kong is shortened 5,870 miles, from New York to Yokohama 6,800 miles, from New York to San Francisco 8,600 miles, from New York Francisco 6,065, and from Liverpool to Callao 4,374 miles. To Europeans the advantages of such a canal would be great; to Americans they are incalculable, forming a part of the coast line of the United States. It would increase our commercial facilities beyond calculation, while in no way interfering with the interests of those lines of railway across the continent. A continuous coast line connecting our eastern and western shores promises an increase of coastwise navigation sufficient of itself to make a canal a matter of the utmost importance to our people. On the question of

THE MOST PEASURLE ROUTE for the canal, General Grant summarizes the obgovernment desired to proceed with the debate on | jections to the Panama scheme into the floods which visit that region, the impassable and unhealthy swamps along its route, so destructive to human life that labor and death seem to have Ultimately a motion that the debate on the joined hands there, the necessity for long and exaddress be resumed was carried by a pensive tunnels and open cuts for a safe viaduet, the want of material for construction, the addition | held last night at 907 F street, Colonel Ed. Haves of 500 miles to the distance between New York and in the chair, Colonel D. A. Grosvenor secretary. ports on the west coast, and the long calms pre- | On motion of Mr. Houghton, it was resolved to tenvailing in Panama Bay. He places the cost of the Panama Canal at \$400,000,000, and probably much road for its concession, and remarks: "The American capitalist would be likely to look in vain for dividends on an investment like this.

ADVANTAGES OF THE NICARAGUA ROUTE. Turning from a route which, he says, has little to recommend it, either of convenience or financial success, he points out the advantages of the Nicaragua route to be the ease and economy with which the canal can be constructed, the admirable anproaches to it from the sea, both east and west, the distance saved between Liverpool and the North distance saved also between New York and other Atlantic cities and the norts of the United States on the Pacific; and the cost of the Vicaragua Canal has never been estimated above \$100,000,000. ing as his estimate of the entire cost of the work, after a long and critical examination .

Western division, from Port Brito to the lake 16.33 miles; estimated cost, \$21,680,777. Middle division, Lake Nicaragua, 56.5 miles: cost, \$715,658. Eastern division, from the lake to Greytown, 108.43 miles; cost, \$25,020,914. Construction of Greytown harbor, \$2,822,630; construction of Brito harbor, \$2,337,739. Total miles, 181.26; total estimated cost, A SUBSEQUENT ESTIMATE. of the Cabinet, and the Ohio delegation in Con-gress, prominent Ohioans temporarily located in based on more recent surveys made by Mr. Meno-

cal, has reduced this amount to \$41,193,839, and by abandoning the valley of the San Juan River in favor of a direct route to Greytown, ascertained to be entirely practicable, the distance is reduced to structed to wear badges. The association then ad-173.57 miles, the total canalization being but 58.17 | joi Even applying most liberally the rule that engineers' estimates are almost always below the cost of great public works, the outlay for the Nicaragua route would not be above \$100,000,000, Surveys have developed extraordinary facilities for the work, Construction materials are abundant throughout the entire line. The harbors of Brito and Greytown are capable of being made convenient and excellent. The water supply from Lake Nicaragua is free from deposit and is abund-

ant and easily obtained, the lake itself being the summit level of the canal. The rainfall is not excessive. The climate during the trade winds is delightful. The country is capable of producing all the subsistence that would be required by the laborers employed in the construction of the canal. The local productions are valuable and important articles of commerce. In the construction, feeders, tunnels, and viaducts are not necessary. If constructed on this route on the estimates given, a canal could not fail to be an economical highway and a profitable investment. Estimating the cost of the canal at \$75,000,000, a charge of \$2.50 for canal tolls and all other charges would give a gross income of \$10,000,000 on the 4,000,000 tons upon which former calculations have been based. Deducting from this \$1,500,000 for the expenses of maintaining and operating the canal, we have \$8,500,000 as the net earnings of the work. INPORTANT CONCESSIONS.

The concessions made by the government of ciety also gives this route great advantages over its custom-house officials, except so far as to prevent smuggling and violation of custom-house laws. They provide that there shall be a free zone upon each hand of the canal, one hundred yards in width, measured from the water's edge, it being understood that the lake shore shall never be considered as the margin of the canal. Within this zone no illegal traffic shall be conducted, and the custom authorities will watch and prevent smuggling in accordance with the provisions of article 37 of the concession. It is expressly under stood that every vessel traversing the canal will whenever the authorities desire it, receive on board a guard (customs officer) appointed by the government, who will, in case of discovering violation of the laws, exercise his powers in accordance with the laws. The articles of the concession also pro vide that the two ports to be constructed, and to serve for the entrance to the canal on each ocean, be declared free, and will be recognized as such from the beginning to the end of the concession, General Grant contrasts the rights of commerce under the administration and management of the Panama Canal in the hands of an independent company, deriving its powers from a foreign govhis relief, and will return home. ernment, organized on the plan of the Suez Canal and the Nicaragnan Canal, protected by the gov ernment of that country against all extortion. The provisions of the concession indicate not only the confidence of the projectors in their enterprise, but also the determination of the Nicaraguan government to guard against all possible injustice to the commerce finding a highway there. That there are other advantages contained in the concession of the Nicaraguan government and the proposed administration and management of the Nicaragua Canal there should be no doubt in the mind of any American who believes in the power and supremacy of his Government on this continent.

AGAINST FOREIGN INTERFERENCE, The concession is made to Americans, the society is made up of Americans, all the corporators are Americans, and the act of incorporation is asked of an American Congress. Every step of this project recognizes the right of the United States to guard with zealous care the American Continent against the encroachments of foreign powers. To this policy no nation and no cluster of adjacent nations, watchful of their own individual and collective interests, should take exception. It is the foundation of national existence everywhere. It cannot be supposed for a moment that an American company, incorporated by the American Government, organized on American soil, would have been allowed to construct the Suez Canal, even if it

and placed it under the supervision of a dis-

AND REPRESENTATIVE FRENCH OFFICIAL. And so it is with us in the policy laid down in the early days of the Republic and accepted from that time to this by the American mind, by which the colonization of other nationalities on these shores was protested against. It should never be forgotten that violation of this policy has always roused the American people to a firm assertion of their rights, and cost one American statesman, at least, a large share of the laurels he had won by long and honorable service. The application of this principle even now secures safety and protecconnecting the Eastern with the Western waters. The assertion of this principle by a treaty made with Nicaragua in 1849 is accepted to-day by all

American diplomacy. announced by President Monroe is the accepted and acceptable policy of the American Government, found in its attitude in the diplomatic discussion concerning the Clayton-Bulwer treaty in its protest against the establishment by Great Britian of a protectorate in Central America, either on the Mosquito coast or on the Bay Island, and in resided here ever since." President Hayes' message of March 8, 1880, and concludes as follows: AMERICANS DEEPLY INTERESTED.

mus will be the greatest thoroughfare between our Atlantic and Pacific shores, and virtually a part of the coast line of the United States. Our merely commercial interest in it is greater than that of ail other countries, while its relations to our power and prosperity as a Nation, to our means of defense, our unity, peace, and safety, are matters of paramount concern to the people of the United States. No other great power would, under similar circumstances, fail to assert a rightful control over a work so closely and vitally affecting its interests and welfare. In accordance with the early and later policy of the Government, in obedience to the often-expressed will of the American people, with a due regard to our national dignity and power, with a watchful care for the safety and rosperity of our interests and industries on this continent, and with a determination to guard against even the first approach of rival powers, whether friendly or hostile, on these shores, I commend an American canal on American soil to the American people, and congratulate myself on the fact that the most careful explorations have dem-onstrated that the route standing in this attitude before the world is the one which commends itself as a judicious, economical, and prosperous work.

I have formed the opinious expressed in this article not from a hasty consideration of the subject and not without personal observation. While amanding the army of the United States my attention was drawn to the importance of the water communication I have here discussed. Dur-ing my administration of the Government I endeavored to impress upon the country the views I had then formed, and I shall feel that I have added one more act of my life to those I have already re-corded if I shall succeed in impressing upon Congress and the people the high value as a commercial and industrial enterprise of this work, which, if not accomplished by Americans, will undoubtedly be accomplished by some of our rivals in power and influence.

JUNKETING JOURNALISTS.

The Ohio Republicans Arranging to Entertain the Buckeye Editors. A meeting of Ohioans resident in the city was

der a reception to the Ohio Editorial Association upon their arrival in Washington on the 20th inmore, including the payment to the Panama Rail- the following committees were appointed: On finance-Messrs. Stephens, of the Interior Depart-ment; Hon. Mitton I. Southard, General E. C. Ford, Will S. Cox, of the Census Office; A. J. Cor Pension Office; L. F. Hunt, Sixth Auditor's; Captain W. B. Brown, J. M. Miller, Colonel Grosvenor, Treasury Department; N. Johnson, War Department; Captain Wil-son, Bureau Engraving and Printing, and J. M. Craig, Government Printing Office, Commitee on music and hall-Messrs. Ford, Maxwell, and Davis. Committee on printing—Messrs, W. H. Myers, Andrew Stirwalt, and C.C. Helmick. Floor committee-Messrs, Newton Ferree, C. C. Helmick. American ports over that of the Panama route, the H. C. Megrew, D. A. Gresvenor, and one to be appointed hereafter. Committee on invitations and speeches—Messis, T. W. Tallmadge, George Richand Judge P. W. Bartley. A reception committee Canal has never been estimated above \$100,000,000.

In fact, Civil Engineer Menocal gives the follow
of thirty members was also ordered to be appointed

of whom the following were named, and the rest will be announced at a future time: Judge Shal-lenbarger, chairman; Hon, Milton I, Southard, F S. Campbell, Newton Ferree, J. L. French, Captain Blackford, S. H. Robison, W. S. Shepherd, W. J. Foote, A. P. Lacy, General Denver, Judge Law-rence, W. C. McBride, of the Cincinnati Enquirer; Colonel Cowies, Cleveland Leader; H. V. Redfield, Cincinnati Commercial; General H. V. Boynton, Cincinnati Gazette; Hon, J. M. McGrew, and Milton

> rned until Monday evening, at the same hour and place. District of Columbia Bankers. The last report of Comptroller Knox shows that ington with a capital of \$357.060; deposits, \$2,988,-231, and investments in United States bonds of \$289,758. There is also one savings bank, with deposits of \$317,614, and investments in United States bonds amounting to \$20,535. There are also in the cities of Washington and Georgetown six national banks, with a capital of \$1,377,000; individual de-

Holland. On motion, the reception committee was directed to fix the time of the reception and

announce it through the city press. It was also re-

the city, and an editorial representative from each of the Washington papers. A committee on

olved to specially invite the President, members

onds other than as security for circulation of

Census Returns. The population of the State of New Jersey, ac cording to the schedules returned to the Census Office by the enumerators, is as follows: Males 221,583; white, 1,091,856; colored, 29,036; total The population of Iowa is: Males, 845,235; fe-males, 776,228; native, 1,363,015; foreign, 261,448; white, 1,614,510; colored, 9,953; total, 1,624,463.

The Pirate of Kidwell's Bottoms. While the designs of Ex-State Senator Mike Ban non, of Maryland, on the Kidwell Bottoms have been the subject of grave apprehension to many at the Capital, it is the province of THE REPUBLICAN to allay present anxiety by stating that Mr. Ban-non last night expressed the determination to leave for Mexico to investigate matters in that section on the 26th of the present month,

A copy of the record in the Whittaker court of of inquiry is being made by an extra force of clerks | Major Twining will submit to the committee sevin the Judge Advocate-General's office. It covers | eral plans which he has drafted for the improvesome three thousand pages, and it is supposed will be ready for the defense by Saturday. It is thought | committee will yet insert a clause in the river and at the War Department that it will be impossible for the court martial to proceed with the trial on complish the good work. It is to be hoped that the 20th inst. The charges and specifications have the committee will take immediate action on this been prepared by the Judge Advocate-General and | subject. are now in the bands of the Secretary of War.

Indge Cooley's Claims.

The Michigan delegation in Congress, accompanied by other citizens of that State, called on the President yesterday to present the claims of their eminent fellow-citizen, Judge Cooley, to the place on the United States Supreme bench to be

made vacant by the resignation of Justice Swaine. ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Ensign J. M. Robinson has been ordered to examination for promotion. Chief-Engineer J. B. Carpenter has been ordered from the Colorado and granted six months' leave Passed-Assistant Engineer E. W. Wooster has en ordered from the Dispatch and placed on | Mansfield, and go to Columbus on Wednesday. He sick leave. First Lieutenant Frank Scott will be detached

thorized their chairman, Senator McPherson, to report for passage the pending bill to reorganize the Marine Corps. The naval appropriation bill is delayed in the Appropriation Committee because of the illness of Chairman Atkins, who is likewise chairman of the sub-committee having the matter in charge.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs have au-

Captain H. C. Cochrane is detached from duty at Norfolk, Va., and ordered to command the marine guard of the United States steamship Pensacola, south Pacific quadron, and as fleet marine officer relieving Captain C. F. Williams, who will report upon his return to the United States to the commandant of the Marine Corps at Washington, D. C. Lieutenant-Commander J. K. Winn, commanding the naval station at Key West, Fla., reports to the Navy Department that the epidemic of yellow-fever which prevailed there during the past few months has now evidently disappeared. The last case, that of Assistant-Surgeon Glazier, of the Marine Hospital Service, was an isolated one, and terminated, as

The following officers will proceed to New York city on public business, under special instructions from the Chief Signal Officer of the army; First Lieutenant John P. Story, Fourth Artillery, acting signal officer, and Second Lieutenant J. S. Powell, signal corps. Captain Thomas H. Handbury, corps of engineers, will be relieved from his present duties under the orders of Major Charles R. Suter, corps of engineers, will take station at Little Rock, Ark., and will relieve the following officers of the charge of the works of public improvements under river and harbor improvements now in their hands: Major Charles R. Suter, corps of engineers, had established a branch of its enterprise in France and Major W. H. H. Benyaurd, corps of engineers. and right to promotion."

heretofore stated, on the 12th of December.

CAPITAL DRIFTWOOD

BY OUR REPORTERS.

Delegate Cannon Proves His Citizenship-Interest ing to Army Officers-Sherman Interviewed -Columbus' Monument - Potomac

Flats-The Whittaker Case.

"Mr. Cannon," said one of our commissioners to tion to a line of railway spanning the Isthmus and the Delegate from Utah yesterday, "what about this question of citizenship raised by Governor

Murray against you?" "There is nothing in it at all," replied the dignithe American people and officials with entire sat- fied Delegate. "I fought this thing out in the isfaction. The rejection of that treaty in order to Forty-fourth Congress, when Mr. Baskin, an able prevent a collision between the United States and lawyer and shrewd adversary, contested my seat on Great Britain, and to preserve unharmed the precisely the same points. The committee, after a policy of an administration, is regarded as one of careful and patient examination of the testimony the most complicating and compromising acts of and consideration of the ingenious arguments of Mr. Baskin, decided unanimously that there was General Grant thereupon asserts that the policy | no ground for contest. As that committee was composed of able men and constitutional lawyers, it seems to me that their verdict ought to settle the question."

"You are not a native of the United States?" "No; but I am a naturalized citizen. I came to this country when fourteen years of age, and have

When and where were you naturalized?" "On the 7th day of December, 1854, in the First United States District Court of the Territory of An interoceanic canal across the American Isth- Utah." "It is claimed by Mr. Campbell, your opponent,

I see by the dispatches, that no record of your naturalization can be found in the Territory." "That is a queer statement to make at this time, when the records of Congress contain transcripts from the records of the court named, which clearly establish the fact."

"Where are these to be found?"

"In the volume of miscellaneous documents of the Forty-fourth Congress, Here it is," said Mr. Cannon, handing the scribe the open book and pointing to page 20, where the following documentary evidences of the truth of his statements were found and copied:

UNITED STATES FIRST DISTRICT COURT FOR THE TERRITORY OF UTAH.

United States of America, Territory of Utah, Greek Sait Lake County, ss:

Be it remembered, that on the 7th day of December, A. D. 1854, George Q. Cannon, a subject of Queen Victoria, made application and satisfied the court that he came to reside in the United States before he was eighteen years of the court that he came to reside in the United States before he was eighteen years of age; and therefore the said George Q. Cannon appeared in open court and was sworn in due form of law, and on his oath did say that for three years last past it has been his bonn-fide intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce and abjure forever all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, State, and sovereignty whatever, and thereupon the court being satisfied by the oaths of Joseph Cain and Elias Smith, two citizens of the United States, that the said George Q. Cannon for one year last past has resided in this Territory, and for four years previous thereto he resided in the United States; that during that time he has behaved as a man of good moral character; that he is attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order of the inhabitants thereof, admitted him to be a citizen of the same, and thereupon the said George Q. Cannon was, in due form of law, sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, and absolutely and entirely to renounce and abuse forces all disciplinations. entirely to renounce and abjure forever all allegi-ance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, State, and sovereignty whatsoever, and particularly

to Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, whose subject he heretofore has been. In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said court this seventh day of December, one the dred and fifty-four, and of the independence of the United States the seventy-ninth.

[seat] W. I. APPLEBY, Clerk.

Territory of Ulah, County of Salt Lake, ss:

I. Alfred'S. Gould, clerk of the Supreme Court of Utah Territory, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a filled-up blank contained on page 585 of a book of printed forms of declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States and certificate of citizen-ship, known as "Book A of Record of Naturalizathe blanks of which are, in many cases, filled up, and variously signed by the clerk of the Supreme Court of Utah Territory and by the clerk of the first and third districts courts of the Territory of Utah, said book being now in my posses-

the city of Salt Lake, in said county and Territory. ALFRED S. GOULD, Clerk of the Supreme Court of Utah Territory. By CHARLES A. GOULD, Deputy Clerk. "This seems to settle the question of citizenship in your favor," remarked our convinced news

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand

nd affixed the seal of said Supreme Court of Utah

erritory this 17th day of November, A. D. 1874, at

cormorant. "But what of the polygamous phase of the question?" "Oh, that is an equally flimsy basis of contest, and has been gone over so often that I do not deem it worth while to say anything about it at this

time," replied the Mormon missionary, as he bade our botherer adleu.

Christopher to Maye a Monument. Hon, S. S.Cox yesterday filed in the petition box of the House of Representatives a letter from the Secretary of State enclosing a communication from Senor Don F. Lithgrow, Minister of Foreign Affairs for the republic of Dominica, which states there are six private bankers in the city of Wash- that his government is desirous of erecting a monument to the memory of Christopher Columbus; that the republic of Dominica is financially unable to earry out this movement alone, and therefore it has been decided to invite the co-operation of the Governments of the United States, Austria, Spain, and Italy, each of which are interested in the composits, \$2,154,594, and investments in United States memoration of the achievements of the great navigator, and that to this end a contribution of ten thousand dollars is solicited from each of these powers, which, with the amount to be appropriated by the republic of Dominica, will give a sufficient fund to erect in the city of Santa Domingo a monument worthy of the discoverer of America, The letter of Secretary Evarts simply calls atten-

> ing an appropriation, suggests the propriety of some action in the premises, The question of Improving the Potomae flats is of such vital interest to our citizens, and temporary solourners for that matter-for every one living within the borders of the city are subject to the deleterious influences of the malaria-that every nction taken in Congress in reference to this very grave question is eagerly devoured by the public. Yesterday was the day upon which the matter was to come before the House Commerce Committee, but it was laid over until next Tuesday, when ment of the flats. It is quite probable that the harbor bill appropriating a sufficient sum to ne-

tion to the enclosure, and while not recommend-

Secretary Sherman said to-night: "It is well known that I am opposed to restricting the rate of interest to three per cent., because I fear we cannot float the bonds at that rate. If we could I should be heartily in favor of that or even a lower rate. I don't want to see the rate fixed so low as to defeat the object of refunding the high interest bonds. I think the Senate will be more liberal, and modify the action of the House considerably. But there need be no vital disagreement. We all aim at the same point-to get a bill for refunding high rate bonds at as low a rate as will be consistent with success." Secretary Sherman said he was going to Mentor on Friday, spend Sunday with Garfield, go home to said that the rumors of his becoming a member of the next Cabinet were groundless,

Interesting to Army Officers.

A petition of great interest to the officers of the army was presented to the Senate yesterday by Mr. Dawes in behalf of Captain George A. Kensel, Fifth Regiment United States Artillery, protesting against the passage of the bill for the relief of W. A. Winder and Dunbar R. Ransom. The petitioner sets forth that he is the third captain of artillery in the line of the army, and has served nearly twenty-four of the army, and has served heavy twenty-tour years as an officer of the army and nineteen years as a captain, and he is third for promotion to the grade of major in the artillery arm of the service; that to deprive him of his rights by legislative ennement for the benefit of others would be to inflict on him injury similar in kind to the sentence of a court-hardlal for grave military offenses. There is pending in the Senate two bills—one for the relief of Winder, and the other for the relief of Ransome which, if passed, will deprive Captain Kensel of the promotion to which he will become entitled by existing laws, and of which he could not otherwise be deprived except by court martial Winder wise be deprived except by court martial. Winder resigned his commission in the Third Artillery in 1866 of his own volition, having served as a cap-tain less than five years. Ransom was dismissed from the Third Artillery after eleven years' service as captain. Captain Kensel concludes by saying:
"These men have no more claims to come back in the service than any other citizen, no injury having been done to either of them; and to legislate them back above the grade of second lieutenant would be a manifest injustice to every officer be-low the rank of captain, and to greatly injure the service by depriving officers of the chief incentive to honorable and faithful the expectation